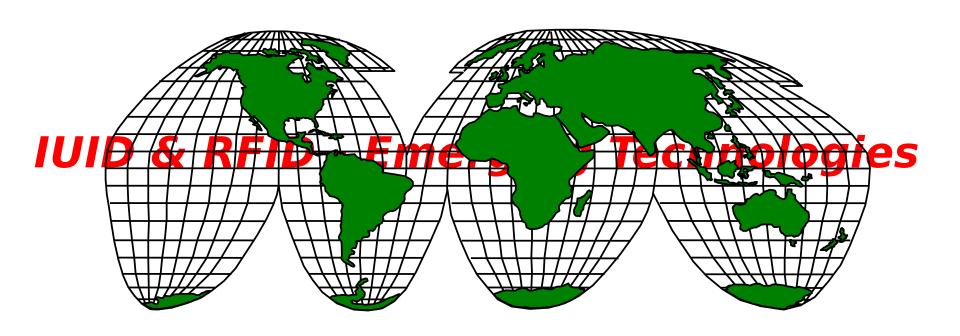


Defense Logistics Management System (DLMS) Introductory Training





DLMS Training Catalog

- **Module 1 Introduction to the DLMS**
- Module 2 Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Basics and ASC X12 EDI Definitions and Concepts
- **Module 3 DLMS Functionality & Transaction Life-Cycle**
- **Module 4 DLMS Transaction Supplement Content**
- Module 4F DLMS Functional Financial Transaction Life-Cycle
- Module 5 IUID & RFID Emerging Technologies
- Module 6 Creating/Reengineering DOD Logistics Business Processes
- Module 6A DLMS Configuration Management (stand alone Module)
- **Module 7 Enterprise Interoperability Tools**
- **Module 8 DoD Activity Address Directory (DoDAAD)**



Module Structure

Module 5 - IUID & RFID - Emerging Technologies

- Item Unique Identification (IUID)
- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)



Module 5 Objectives

- IUID and its relationship to the DLMS
- RFID and its relationship to the DLMS
- DLMS Transactions supporting IUID and RFID
- Data integration of Supply and Transportation information
- Establishing parent/child relationship using DLMS transactions



Unique Item Identification (IUID), Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), & DLMS

UID, RFID, & DLMS Relationship

- The IUID is a data set that identifies an instance of an item uniquely from all others even if it is identical to others in all other physical and functional aspects
- RFID is an automatic identification method, consisting of a chip and antenna, relying on storing and remotely retrieving data using devices called RFID tags or transponders.
- The DLMS X12 EDI and DLMS XML provide the capability to integrate the RFID tag contents with the business data and

IUID, RFID, and DLMS complement each other in providing business event intelligence across the supply chain

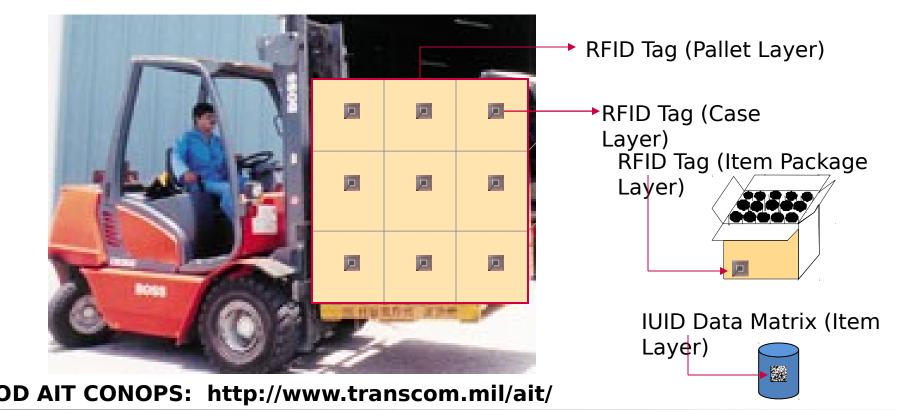


DLMS Introductor Table B-R-FB-FORCY Relationship

(Example)

Where required: Passive RFID tags applied at the case, pallet and package layers

Where required: IUID attached or directly marked on items using a data matrix to carry the IUID data elements





Unique Identification (IUID) of Tangible Items



DoD Vision for IUID

- Establish a strategic imperative for uniquely identifying tangible items relying to the maximum extent practical on international standards and commercial item markings and while not imposing unique government data requirements.
- Unique identification of tangible items will improve:
 - Item visibility and tracking across the DOD enterprise
 - Product life-cycle item management
 - Financial Accountability and valuation of assets
 - Clean Audit Opinions on Property, Plant and Equipment & Operating Materials and Supplies



IUID Policy Overview

- Policy memorandum of July 29, 2003 established IUID as a mandatory DoD requirement on all solicitations issued on or after January 1, 2004.
- DoD Instruction 8320.04, "Item Unique Identification Standards for Tangible Personal Property," June 16, 2008
- Policy memorandum of December 30, 2010, Item Unique Identification (IUID) of Tangible Personal Property - Policy Refinement of DoD Instruction 8320.04 limited the requirement for IUID to:
 - DoD serially managed items that are: sensitive, critical safety, and/or pilferable items that have an unique item-level traceability requirement at any point in their lifecycle; and all depot-level reparable items.
 - Any other item that the requiring activity decides requires unique item level traceability at any point in their lifecycle.
- IUID policy for Government Furnished Property (GFP) added DFARS (252.211-7007) in August 2012. Criteria for IUID of GFP may be different from that of items managed through the traditional supply chain.
- Policy continues to evolve! The latest policies and information on IUID can be found at:



Unique item identiner

Ull means a set of data elements permanently marked on an item that is globally unique and unambiguous and never changes, in order to provide traceability of the item throughout its total life cycle.



Issuing Agency Code (IAC) = D (IAC for CAGE) derived using the Enterprise data qualifier

Enterprise Identifier = 0CVA5 (CAGE Code)

Original Part Number = 1234

includes other UII equiva

Carial Number - 674426450	
UII Construct 1	UII Construct 2
If the serial number is unique within the enterprise identifier	If the serial number is not unique within the enterprise identifier but is unique within the part number
D0CVA5674A36458	D0CVA51234674A36458

GRIA** Vehated Individual Asset



Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)



Types of RFID Used in DoD

Active RFID - Longer range

- ✓ Continuously powered tag; internal power source
- ✓ Low-level RF signal received by the tag
- ✓ High-level RF signal back to the reader/interrogator
- ✓ Usually used for longer tag read distances
- ✓ Can store 128KB of data, to include tag number.

Passive RFID - Shorter range

- No internal power source; collects energy from reader
- ✓ Needs powerful RF signal from reader
- ✓ Low RF strength signal returned from tag
- Preferred for uses when tag and interrogator are close
- ✓ Stores small amount of data (e.g., tag number)



AIT Consolidation

I avers

Layer 0—Product Item



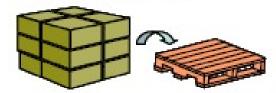
Layer 1—Package



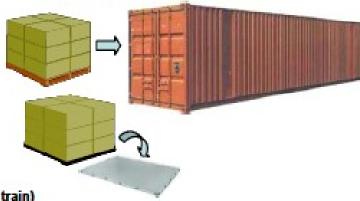
Layer 2—Transport Unit (cartons, boxes, tri-wall packaging, crates, etc.)



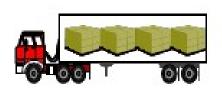
Layer 3—Unit Load (items held together as a single unit)



Layer 4—Freight Container (sea vans, 463L pallets with net)



Layer 5-Movement Vehicle (truck, aircraft, ship, train)





pitilib brimize the supply

DOD is an early adopter of passive pRFID technology

- Implement passive RFID Business Rules 1 Jan 05
 - ✓ Passive tagging of materiel shipped to DOD
- Initial DOD capability to read passive RFID tags and use data
- Published DFARS Rule requiring application of passive RFID
- Integrated passive RFID data into the DOD Business Enterprise Architecture (e.g., DLMS)
- USTRANSCOM is the DOD functional proponent for AIT
- The latest policy and information on DOD's RFID implementation can be found at:

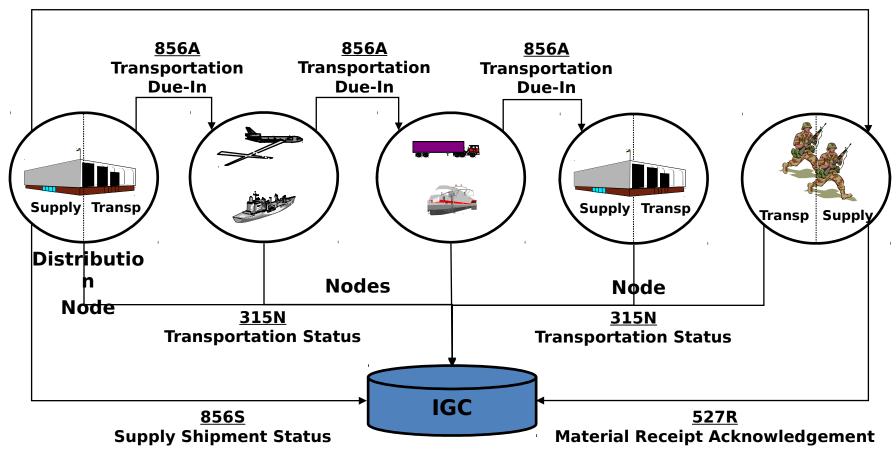
http://www.acq.osd.mil/log/rfid/index.htm

- Hands-Off Data Capture
 - Improve Data Accuracy
 - Improve Logistics Processing
 Time
 - Improve Manpower Utilization



Nodal Asset Visibility

856S Supply Shipment Status



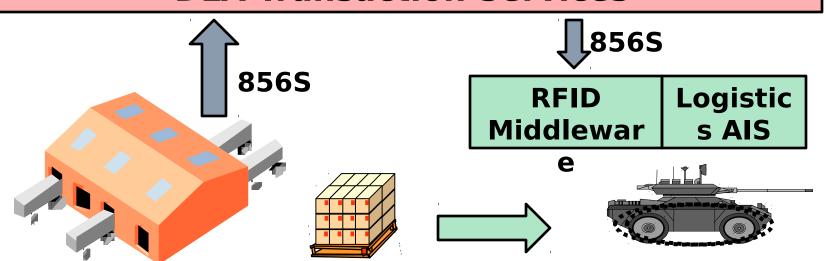


pRFID & DLMS (Supply)



856S: **2F02032533139342DFDC 1C35** is associated to requisition **V0336552740001**

DLA Transaction Services



DDJC Tagged Material

Camp Pendleton

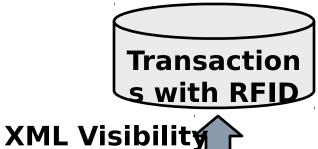
RFID and relevant business information prelodged to the receiving facility.

Use to automatically trigger receipt processes upon material arrival.



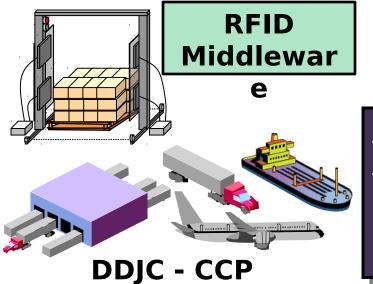
Module 5

PRFID & DLMS (Supply)



DLA Transaction Services

XML Visibility



Data Elements

- RFID Tag # = 2F02032533139342DFDC 1C35
- Time Stamp = 7/4/2010 0900
- Location = CCP
- Business Step = Arrived

Report RFID Tag read event data to DAAS

User can query WEBVLIPS or IGC to ascertain last known location of RFID tagged material.

18

UID, pRFID & DLMS Operating In Concert Can Significantly Enhance

DESTablishipitial acquisition repstants subsequent valuations

- Identify a particular item requiring maintenance
- Identify particular problem items to be singled out for removal or upgrade
- Ensure that exact items are returned to the customer
- Locate items for expedited processing
- Maintain a record of items where DOD ownership has ended
- Track a particular item through the entire Supply

140A



DISMS Separting Orting UID

180M Material Returns Reporting **Requisition Modification 511M** 511R Requisition 527D **Due-in, Advance Receipt, Due **

527R Receipt, Inquiry, Response & M

NOTE: Logistics IUID business requirements are under development through a series of **IUID** Workshops; business rules for implementation will be documented, staffed, and finalized through the DLMS configuration management process. Some transactions on this list may be removed if there is no business requirement.

Acknowledgement

810L **Logistics Bill**

842A/W **Supply Discrepancy Report Submission**

842S/Q **Storage Quality Control Report**

Storage Quality Control Report Reply 842S/R **Product Quality Deficiency Report** 842P

846A **Asset Reclassification**

846F **Ammunition Freeze/Unfreeze** 8461 **Asset Status Inquiry/Report**

846R **Location Reconciliation Request**

856 **Advance Ship Notice**

856R **Shipment Status Materiel Return**

856S Shipment Status

861 **Acceptance Report**

8671 Issue

870M **Material Returns Supply Status**

870S Supply Status

Material Release 940R

945A **Material Release Advice**

^{* 94 7527}D alsีย Ventanisya คงไม่คะเทา คณะcator(s) capability to alert the receiving storage activity that the incoming materiel should have IUID and/or passive RFID data IAW the contract.

DLMS Supporting Passive RFID

856 Advance Shipping Notice

856R Shipment Status Material Returns

856S Shipment Status

XML Reader Registration

XML Visibility Response

XML Visibility

UStrative Examples of Julio and pRFID Transmissions via 856 ASN uses a hierarchical

The 856 ASN uses a hierarchical structure to convey information and establish relationships:

- Between the shipment/contract and the individual line items which compose the shipment
- Between the CLIN and the uniquely identified items associated with the CLIN
- Between the tagged containers (case or pallet) and the number of items or the UII of uniquely identified items they contain
- Between tagged containers (cases on a pallet)



IUID and RFID in 856 ASN

The HL loops are defined as Shipment (DD 250 level) (HL03=S) Address (HL03=V), Line Item (HL03=I), IUID (HL03=D), embedded UII (HL03=E), and pRFID (HL03=P)

- The IUID loop includes:
 - The SLN segment with IUID pedigree information: acquisition cost, unique item identifier (UII) type, enterprise identifier and original part number, when applicable
 - ✓ A separate REF with the UII and serial number for each item with the same pedigree in the SLN
- pRFID loop includes:
 - The REF with the RFID tag value and a separate REF for each UII, when applicable -- it tells you which items are in which container

Multiple CLINs in Multiple Cases with Multiple CLINs per Case and Multiple Cases per CLIN on a Pallet

HL*11*2*P*1^ ST*856*0001^ REF*JH*(RFID#5)^ BSN*00*DIS0001*20040720*1130*0001* AS^ HL*1**V*1^ HL*2*1*S*1^ RFID #3 RFID #1 HL*3*2*I*1^ LIN*0001*VP*ABC^ SN1**4*EA^ HL*14*11*P*0^ HL*4*3*D*0^ HL*12*11*P*0^ SLN*1**O*1* . . . *D^ REF*JH*(RFID#1)^ REF*JH*(RFID#3)^ REF*U3*(UII1)^ **REF*U3**(UII1)^** REF*U3*(UII2)^ **REF*U3**(UII5)^ REF*U3**(UII2)^** REF*U3*(UII3)^ **REF*U3**(UII6)^** REF*U3*(UII4)^ **REF*U3**(UII3)^ REF*U3**(UII7)^** HL*5*2*I*1^ **REF*U3**(UII9)^** SDQ*ZZ**0002*3 LIN*0002*VP*DEF^ SN1**4*EA^ HL*6*5*D*0 SDQ*ZZ**0001*3*0003*1 SLN*1**O*1* . . . *D^ REF*U3*(UII5)^ **RFID #4 REF*U3*(UII6)^** REF*U3*(UII7)^ RFID #2 REF*U3*(UII8)^ HL*7*2*I*1^ HL*15*11*P*0^ LIN*0003*VP*GHI^ REF*JH*(RFID#4)^ HL*13*11*P*0^ SN1**2*EA^ **REF*U3**(UII8)^** REF*JH*(RFID#2)^ HL*8*7*D*0^ SLN*1**O*1* . . . *D^ **REF*U3**(UII11)^ REF*U3**(UII4)^** REF*U3*(UII9)^ REF*U3**(UII12)^ REF*U3**(UII10)^ **REF*U3*(UII10)^** SDQ*ZZ** HL*9*2*I*1^ 0002*1*0004*2^ SDQ*ZZ**0001*1*00d3*1 LIN*0004*VP*IKL^ SN1**2*EA^ HL*10*9*D*0^ SLN*1**O*1* . . . *D^ RFID #5 **REF*U3*(UII11)^** REF*U3*(UII12)^ Module 24



Module 5 Quiz

- **Question 1:** Which of the following is a key advantage associated implementing and integrating IUID into supply chain processes?
 - a) Enhance Total Asset Visibility; Improve Life-Cycle Item Management and Accountability; Improve Data Quality and Interoperability
 - b) Clean Audit Opinions on Property, Plant & Equipment,
 Operating Materials and Supplies
 - c) Both a & b
- **Question 2: What benefits does RFID provide to DOD?**
 - d) Hands-off data capture
 - e) Improve Data Accuracy
 - f) Improve Logistics Processing Time
 - g) All of the above
- Question 3: To improve material visibility across the supply chain which of the following technologies does DOD need to implement?
 - h) IUID
 - i) RFID



End of Module 5